



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

4. The ancient Egyptians, whose civilization ante-dates that of all other people, and whose country has been justly called "the cradle of the arts and sciences," have the least-sized brain of any Caucasian nation, excepting the Hindoos; for the small number of Semitic heads will hardly permit them to be admitted into the comparison.

5. The Negro brain is nine cubic inches less than the Teutonic, and three cubic inches larger than the ancient Egyptian.

6. The largest brain in the series is that of a Dutch gentleman, and gives 114 cubic inches; the smallest head is an old Peruvian, of 58 cubic inches; and the difference between these two extremes is no less than 56 cubic inches.

7. The brain of the Australian and Hottentot fall far below the Negro, and measures precisely the same as the ancient Peruvian.

8. This extended series of measurements fully confirms the fact stated by me in the *Crania Americana*, that the various artificial modes of distorting the cranium, occasion no diminution of its internal capacity, and consequently do not affect the size of the brain.

ELECTION.

Francis P. Porcher, M. D. of Charleston, South Carolina, was elected a *Correspondent* of the Academy.

October 2d.

Dr. BRIDGES in the Chair.

Letters were read:

From the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, dated Munich, Feb. 1, 1849, acknowledging the receipt of recent publications of this Society.

From the Secretary of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, dated September 26th, 1849, acknowledging the receipt of the last number of the Journal of the Academy.

From Mr. A. H. Morse, of New York, dated Sept. 15, 1849, offering for sale a skeleton and skin of *Manatus*.

From Wm. F. Van Amringe, Esq., addressed to Dr. Morton, dated New York, Sept. 12th, 1849, proposing a new system of Zoological Classification, which was referred to Drs. Wilson, Leidy and Zant-zinger.

October 9th.

Dr. McEVEN in the Chair.

Letters were read:—

From the Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, dated Sept. 24th, 1849, acknowledging the receipt of No. 3, Vol. 1, Journal of the Academy.

From William Hembel, Esq., dated October 4th, 1849, accompanying his donation of 41 vols. of the *Transactions* of a London Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, &c.—received this evening.